CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. XI. CHICAGO MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11 1858. NO. 182.

GREAT ROW IN INDIANA.

The Little Giant Floored

SPUNK AND BRIGHT SUSTAINED BY THE CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Indiana have been rent in twain by the Lecompton question; of whether the people should be allowed to form their own constitution and make their own laws. A great 8th of January State Convention has been held, and ended in a majority of the delegates resolving to sustain the Lecompton swindle, to repudiate the principle of self-government, and to surrender themselves into the hands of the slave breeders, body and soul.

The number of delegates in attendance was 560; eighty-four counties out of ninety-one were represented. The hall was opened on Thursday night by a mass meeting in the largest hall in the capitol, which was jammed. Bogus Senator Bright, and Representatives Hughes and Davis left their seats in Washington to be in attendance; the latter supports Douglas, the two former Buchanan.

At the mass meeting J. W. Chapman, one of Bright's pets, got the chair. John Pettit, whom Benton described as "a great liar and a dirty dog," led off in a furious speech against the Little Giant. He was followed by Henry Secrest, who defended Dog, and pitched into old Rock and Bright with a will. He was applauded to the echo. His hits were responded to by cheers that could be heard half a mile off, outside—the Hoosier's can hallos like d—l when they try—and Lowrey, of Elkhart, next got the floor on the same side. He pitched into the Administration and the slaveholders like a man at a gate post, and got an abundant crop of applause.

We quote from the Indianapolis *Journal* as follows:

The decided feeling for the "Little Giant" was manifested even more clearly during the speech of Mr. Hughes, who opposed him. Mr. Wallace was called out by a portion of the audience, and Mr. Hughes, by another portion. The appearance of Hughes on the stand was the signal for a yell for "Wallace" from the Douglas men, and it was not till Mr. Wallace asked that Hughes might be heard, that the Douglas men would listen at all; and then interruptions, groans, and hurrahs for Douglas created so much confusion, that the speaker changed the Republicans with it, and the President had to rise to stay the disturbance. There was no mistake about the act of the Democracy, but Hughes did not lack pluck nor talent, met it manfully. He labored with great ingenuity and plausibility to show that the Lecompton Constitution was as much an allowance of the right of sovereignty as the people had any right to expect. But there was little applause. Even the pathetic picture of the grey-headed President, sitting in his chair, worn with cares, and anxious only for the good of the country, and a happy death, which Mr. Hughes tried his art to depict, drew not a tear, nor a feeble shout from the audience, and it died out so quick that it might have been a groan for all the cur could tell to the contrary.

He capped the climax when he said "that Governor Wright was not yet confirmed Minister to Berlin, and if his friends did not show a better feeling to other Democrats, he might not be confirmed at all." The menace, so open, so taunting, was received in ominous silence.

John G. Davis came next, and he took up the threat held over Wright's friends by Hughes, at once, and brought down the house by a well conceived rebuke of the impertinence of introducting individual names into the contest. A part of true feeling then broke out between these gentlemen which left Hughes decidedly worsted. He assailed Douglas for associating with Republicans. Davis retorted "that Douglas was a gentleman, and that he respected and honored him as a gentleman, and it was much to be regretted that those who censured him could not imitate him." This poll knocked Hughes upon his feet, boiling with rage. "He wanted to know if Mr. Davis meant to say that he was no gentleman." Davis replied "that he would give Hughes a satisfactory account of his opinions before he was done. Hughes "hoped that Davis would not skulk from his declarations when the time came." During the pistol and bowie knife contest, the cheering for Davis was furious. Hughes admitted that he "was a Douglas man at Cincinnati." All the yelling before was a whisper to what followed this confession. A six-pound cannon might have been fired in the dome and nobody have heard it.

After a few more cut and thrusts Hughes wilted into his cravat and quit. Gov. Willard followed Davis in behalf of the President and against Douglas, in a speech which was received with cheers, groans, hisses and yells. The gas lights were at last turned off and the scene of contention and strife was adjourned to the morrow.

JAN. 8th.—The regular Convention met at 10 o'clock. A sharp contest sprang up immediately upon which faction should have the chairman. Finally, after a long and bitter wrangle, the vote was taken, and resulted:

For Gov. Willard, Buchanan man	330
For Judge Holman, Douglas man	230
Majority for Buchanan over Douglas	99

Several delegations who were sent to the Convention, instructed for Douglas, were bought over to Buchanan during the night, and so voted on the opening and subsequent tests. This circumstance made the friends of the "Little Giant" furious against the traitors. They claimed to have had a majority in the Convention, if each delegate had voted as he was instructed by the Democracy whom he represented.

There were two or three more votes taken, which resulted, as the first one, in sustaining the Buchanan faction.

After dinner, Bright made a long speech against the people of Kansas. He eulogized the administration in strong terms, and threw clubs at Douglas. The Committee on resolutions reported a series as long as the moral law. They express reverence for the Constitution and laws, approve and endorse the Cincinnati Platform, the absolute equality of the States, the Dred Scott decision, and denounce the doctrine of Negro Equality, which they charge is put forth by the Republican party. They also endorse the election of Bright and Fitch to the United States Senate, and arraign the Republican party for a number of crimes.

They also endorse Buchanan and his administration, in the most unqualified terms, and the administration of Gov. Willard.

Then came the final test on their adoption. The resolutions were so worded that none could oppose them, without appearing to oppose the Democratic party. The delegations of twenty-five counties voted against the resolutions, while the delegations of fifty-one counties sustained them, and eight counties were equally divided. The whole vote standing:

For resolutions	570
Against	193
Majority for resolutions	379

We let the reporter of the Chicago *Times* describe the sequel:

The result being announced, a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Mr. Pettit, and Mr. Wallace, of Monroe county, both essayed to speak. A storm of collecting cries drowned the voices of both gentlemen. Mr. Pettit mounted a chair, and began to gesticulate wildly. Mr. Wallace got on a bench. Mr. Pettit then climbed over the top of a table. Mr. Wallace took his post on a high desk. All this time, and for fully ten minutes, it was impossible to hear a word. The storm of noises and cries of "Order with Pettit!" "Pettit!" "Pettit!"—"Wallace!" "Wallace!" were perfectly deafening. It was in vain that the President implored the Convention to come to order. The whole body were on their feet, pressing forward toward the President, in front of whom were the two gentlemen, who were trying to speak. In the confusion, several benches and desks were smashed to pieces.

Mr. Wallace, Democrats, was heard to say, "that he had been one time overlooked—the right of the people of a State or Territory to regulate their own institutions in their own way."

Here the confusion became so great that Governor Willard exclaimed, "This Convention stands adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening," and then left the hall with the other officers, and a large proportion of the members. No motion to adjourn had been made.

Amid the confusion many voices were heard to say, "Three cheers for Senator Douglas!" and the cheers were given with an earnestness that indicated unanimity of feeling toward that distinguished gentleman.

P.S. We understand that the friends of Douglas contemplate calling another Convention, and holding the party.

Great Republican Meeting in St. Louis—Split in the Ranks of the National Democracy.

Two conventions were held in St. Louis on the 8th of January: that of the National Democracy, and that of the Free Democracy. The latter was immense in numbers and full of enthusiasm. The other was a slim affair, poorly attended and cowardly in utterance. There was not, says the *Democrat*, a single reference made to free labor or slave labor, white men or negroes. No allusion was made to any of the great questions of the day, except that of Kansas; and that was touched so mildly, and indirectly, and evasively as to show that the overbearing, tyrannical and nullifying spirit which has heretofore characterized the nationals in St. Louis, is entirely broken down. This the few forlorn-looking trumps of the meeting evinced in their woe-be-gone countenances.—Verily, the days of the nullifiers are over, and the party, like Nebuchadnezzar, has gone to grass.

Before it finally adjourned, however, James McBride got a resolution before the meeting sustaining Douglas on the Kansas question, and endorsing his late speeches in the Senate, and denouncing those of the party who sustain Buchanan. Thereupon there was a row in the camp; the two factions pitched into each other like bull-dogs; McBride called the Buchanan office-holders of St. Louis a set of traitors and lickspittles; the resolutions were declared lost, although they were clearly carried; the meeting then adjourned in great confusion and haste. One of the resolutions declared that a tame acquiescence in the mandates of the party would be unwarranted by precedents, vicious in principle, destructive of the independence of the legislative department of the government, and conducive to the introduction of that spirit of subserviency to power which marks and degrades the court of kings, converts men into minions, suppresses the freedom of speech and opinion, engenders servility and baseness, and which, in this country, is alike condemned by the people, and insulting to the chief magistrate, the to the people's representatives.

The Republican meeting was the very reverse of the other. The *Democrat* says:

The crowd has been variously estimated. The more moderate of those present, place its number at two thousand. The Rotunda, including stairs and galleries, was jammed full. We are assured the crowd was three times larger than any congregation at an 8th of January meeting in that place for years past.

If the numbers present were gratifying to those of our citizens who have the interest of St. Louis and the principles of free labor at heart, so also was the spirit of the masses a matter of congratulation and encouragement. It was very evident that all present were *in earnest*. The most perfect order was preserved throughout the attention paid, only interrupted, indeed, by the impulsive cheers which frequently arose from the masses. Ten resolutions were adopted by prolonged acclamation, only one dissenting voice being heard in the large concourse. The speeches of Messrs. Stevenson, Brown and Bay were received with the most enthusiastic favor.

We have space only for two or three of the excellent resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of James Buchanan has displayed an utter want of fidelity to those cardinal Republican principles which illustrated the days of Jefferson and Jackson, and that in attempting to force upon a free people a slavery constitution in defiance of their will; in transforming the soil treasury from a specie basis to a paper credit system; and making a body of troops a standing army, surrendering the whole power and influence of the government into the hands of the avowed enemies of the Union, who are laboring to establish a southern black republic upon its ruins, and in endorsing the infamous provision of a Federal constitution laboriously put forth in the Dred Scott decision, which gives it an interpretation foreign to its plain letter, and violates the settled doctrine of strict construction in relation to the upholding of the democratic party, has proven itself false to the pledges which secured its success in the Presidential election.

Resolved, That the cause of Free Labor embodies the truths which lie at the foundation of a Republican government; that the movement which proposed to secure Missouri fully to the industry and occupancy of white yeomanry, will ever find in us its staunchest adherents; that the Africanization of the territories by the attempt of federal power to drive out free citizens to make room for slaves, elicits our earnest condemnation; that the rights of the working man to the encouragement and protection of his labor, without degrading and servile competition, should be first in the eye of the law; and that we pledge ourselves to a zealous co-operation for inaugurating such a policy in our national and state administrations.

Resolved, That we sympathise with the citizens of Kansas, who, without respect to past party affiliations, are resisting the tyrannical and fraudulent efforts of Calhoun and his minifigers to impose a constitution upon them which the convention refused to submit to a vote of the people, and that the employment of the United States troops to surround the polls and participate in elections, and intimidate freemen from exercising their franchise, is an unwarranted interference on the part of the federal executive, and deserves impeachment.

Schuyler Colfax on Douglas and his Antecedents.

[Editorial Correspondence of the St. Joseph (Ia.) Register.]

Many papers in the North West are discussing the antecedents of Senator Douglas, but strongly as I disagree with all of his previous record, I cannot forget the maxim of Goethe that "our first duty is to that which lies nearest to us." The duty now is to crush out this Lecompton Swindle, which the Administration is determined to force through Congress at all hazards. In that work, difficult if not impossible as best, it seems to me that we should welcome effective aid, from whatever quarter it comes, without inquiring whether we agree or not on a hundred other questions, or whether we have heretofore agreed on this; and if we wish to succeed, should cordially co-operate with those who, with us, making this the paramount question, are willing to labor together now for justice to the people of Kansas.

I regret as much as any one can, that Judge Douglas has in the past, co-operated with the men who turned so deaf an ear to the story of her wrongs; but, if he revolts, even at the eleventh hour, from the final consummation of these tyrannies and strikes a bold blows at last for the right, it strikes me that it would be wiser to postpone recriminations in regard to the past, and quarrels over other points where we do not appear to agree with him at least until the pressure of this impending danger is over. Even if his motives are purely personal and selfish, he hazards far more with his party by taking his bold stand, than the Republicans hazard, by co-operating with him on this single issue on which they agree.

I am no special defender or eulogist of the Senator from Illinois. He happens to know my political views during the four years, whose events have so naturally brought me to my present position of unyielding hostility to this culminating act of scoundrelism and tyranny in Kansas. But in what I have written, I have only given the sentiments which generally pervade our Republicans here. He does not expect us to follow his lead; for he is advised that we cannot adopt any Doombe bill which implicitly recognizes the Ruffin code in Kansas, and inaugurates a Constitutional Convention under the auspices of a Commission appointed by the President. He knows the Republican plan is for a new Convention, by authority of an enabling act, and under auspices of the only legal Legislature which ever assembled in the Territory. But, all being animated by an indexible hostility to the Bogus Constitution fraud at Lecompton, *the first duty is to crush it out if possible*; and then, as each wing of the opposition profess to desire the adoption of a fair plan to ascertain and carry out the popular will there, no trouble need be apprehended in arranging its details on such a basis as will be satisfactory to Kansas herself.

I should add also that Judge Douglas regards himself as a Democrat still, and has never suggested joining the Republican party.—The Republican party therefore have not interfered in the fight which his old allies are making against him so bitterly, and have not endeavored to seduce him from his allegiance, leaving him to work out his own political salvation, "in his own way." They know very well that Saul of Tarsus has not yet become Paul; for though he has quit persecuting what we regard as the true church politically, and has consequently and astonished the Jews which dwell at our National Damascus, his old antagonists "believe not that he is a disciple," as he does not profess as Paul did to have become convinced of the errors of his former course.

MOSS FILIBUSTERS.—A report was prevalent at Key West on Christmas day that a bark had passed that point with 600 men on board, who were proceeding to the aid of Gen. Walker's cause.

CITY ITEMS.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS OF TENTH WARD.—A Republican Club has been fully organized in this Ward, and meets each evening at 184 Blue Island Avenue. All friends of the cause are requested to attend at once, and prepare for the spring election.

GROTHE, Sec'y. P. SCHILLING, Pres't.

LARCENY OF MEAT.—William John was arrested on Saturday on a charge of stealing three quarters of beef. He was sent before the Grand Jury for indictment.

LARCENY.—Matthew and Patrick Higgins were arrested on Saturday upon a charge of stealing some bedding. They were sent before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court for indictment.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—John Davis was brought before the Police Court on Saturday upon a charge of stealing some clothing. The accused was fined $5 and sent ninety days to Bridewell.

WATCH THIEF.—Frank Niger was arrested on Saturday upon a charge of stealing a watch from John Sinnonger. The accused was sent before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court for indictment.

THE BRONSON CASE.—This case was argued on Saturday and submitted to the jury about 5 o'clock. At 10 the jury had not agreed. It was reported that the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The case of Martin Quinlan, late City Sexton, and Eli York, a medical student, indicted for robbing graves, comes up in the Recorder's Court to-day. There are nine indictments against Quinlan and five against York.

BELL AND SLOAN'S FREE LECTURES.—Rev. W. W. King will deliver the 17th lecture of the winter course before Bell's Commercial College in the New Hall, Portland Block, on Monday evening, Jan. 11th, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "What we are and what we should be."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute will be held at their rooms, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, on Tuesday, January 12th, at 6 o'clock P.M., for the election of officers.

BIRCH'S MINSTRELS.—This band of musicians commence a series of entertainments at Light Guard Hall this evening. The Company is under the arrangement of Billy Birch, late of the San Francisco Minstrels, and one of the passengers rescued from the ill-fated "Central America."

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday morning, near 7 o'clock, a boy named Ware, 13 years of age, who foolishly ventured upon the ice on the river, broke through, and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of a man who witnessed the accident.

STRIKE AT THE SOUTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY'S WORKS.—The laborers on the South Branch Canal Co.'s works have struck for higher wages. They had been working for seventy-five cents, and when it was intimated the wages would be put down to fifty cents, they all immediately struck.

TYPHOID FEVER.—LOOK OUT FOR IT.—There is an unusual number of cases of typhoid fever in our city, and people should be very careful to guard against it. They should inquire from some physician what are the symptoms, and the moment they recognize their appearance in their systems, they should at once apply for the proper preventative. So says the *Democrat*.

MISS CUSHMAN AS MRS MERRIFLEE.—This evening, at McVicker's Theatre, Miss Cushman appears in her famous character of "Meg Merrifles" in the play of "Guy Mannering." This is one of Miss Cushman's most effective representations, and the house will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity, and those who wish seats should procure them in advance.

NORTH'S AMPHITHEATRE.—This evening the scenic play, "The Cataract of the Ganges," will be produced with entirely new scenery and costumes. A real water fall, a chariot drawn by elegantly caparisoned horses, and a procession of two hundred persons and horses will be produced. The piece has been in rehersal a month and is one of the finest in scenic effects ever produced in our city.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The Sisters of Mercy in Chicago of the "Mercy Hospital," No. 255 Wabash Avenue, most gratefully and thankfully acknowledge the generous donation of $100 from the gentlemanly proprietors of the "Tremont House," of this city, as a testimony of their good will and thoughtful benevolence towards the sick poor of this Institution during the severe panic and pressure of the times.

POLICE COURT.—Daniel Mullins was fined $25 and sent ninety days to Bridewell for assaulting a young girl.

Patrick Whitney was fined $1 and sent to the Bridewell twenty days, for abusing his wife.

John Rose was charged with the larceny of a horse and buggy, belonging to Mr. Lloyd, of the Galena House. It turning out that Rose was intoxicated, he was merely fined $10, which he forked over as the cost of his bit of a spree.

Henry Fornish was fined $5 and sent sixty days to the Bridewell, for vagrancy.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND.—Officers Jacob Rehm and Charles E. Smith, of the detective force, on Saturday arrested John Burke upon a charge of stealing a couple of watches from a jewelry store in Clark street. Burke was a chum of "Ivory Mike" and "Sebastopol," and all three have been on the police as "spotters," etc. The officers also visited a junk shop, kept by a man named Michael Murray, in Clark street above Jackson, where, on making search, they found some fifty coats, four or five shawls, a quantity of furs, dress patterns, etc., some of which have been identified as stolen property. Murray was arrested upon the charge of receiving stolen property, and the whole case goes before the Grand Jury.

UNION WOOD AND COAL COMPANY.—*Eds. Tribune.*—Will you please inform me through your columns, why the statement of the Chicago Union Wood and Coal Company has not been published this month? There are rumors afloat that it has, like the Joint Stock Company, of Chicago, evaporated.

I could hardly think it possible that an institution formed on such liberal, self-sacrificing, and strong a basis, should share the fate of its predecessor, the Joint Stock.

—I did not, like some of the editors of the Chicago papers, believe it a political humbug, because my faith in the self-conceited gentleman, who made the last statement was such, that he certainly would explain matters so as to satisfy the minds of the curious. As all events I will await your answer with fear and trembling. J. WEBSTER.

COMPLETION OF THE CHICAGO, PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE RAILWAY.—It is with satisfaction that we are enabled to announce the fact that J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, with the view of proceeding at once to the completion of the eighty-nine miles from Plymouth to Chicago. The closing of this gap will complete the chain from Philadelphia to Chicago. Of this eighty-nine miles, forty are already gradued and prepared for the rail. The well-known skill and energy of Mr. Thompson, so thoroughly displayed in his management of the Pennsylvania Road, will assure the public of the prompt completion of the work which he has now undertaken.

LECTURE ON THE SEPOY MUTINY. The Rev. L. G. Hay, who has lately returned from India, will lecture this Evening at the Metropolitan Hall, on the revolt in India. As Mr. H. was in the midst of the thrilling scenes recently enacted there, and suffered from them, he can describe them with the vividness and warmth of an eye witness—while his residence among the people for seven years, enables him to give minute information as to the cause of the revolt. His lectures on this subject in England, in New York, Washington City, Cincinnati and other places, have been well received. The total loss of all his personal property in the burning of Allahabad gives him a claim on our citizens, and his subject just now, is of surpassing interest. We hope he will be greeted by a full house.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE ON TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.—A very large audience listened to Mr. Phillips' lecture on Saturday evening. His subject was Toussaint L'Overture, the patriot Chief of Hayti. The lecturer presented simply a sketch of the life of the great African, with a running comparison with events in the lives of Cromwell, Washington and Napoleon—in each case not unfavorable to Toussaint. Whatever may have been the views of the audience with reference to his conclusions, Mr. Phillips' effort was a fruitless spectacle of unaffected and graceful oratory. He spoke entirely without notes, and though the theme was not one calling for impassioned eloquence, some portions of the lecture were given with great power, yet spoken in a quiet tone, and apparently without effort. He was frequently interrupted by applause. A sketch of the lecture, promised for this issue of the TRIBUNE, is unavoidably deferred till our next.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF CHICAGO.—At a meeting of the Medical Profession of Chicago, held at the office of Dr. Brainard, on Saturday evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of John G. Morris, the medical profession of this city has lost one of its most esteemed and worthy members, and society one of its highest ornaments.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother, our heart-felt sympathy in their great affliction, and our confidence on the loss which we have in common with them sustained.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for his memory, we will attend his funeral services in a body.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased, and also furnish them to the city papers for publication.

Resolved, That the physicians who are not at this meeting be requested to join in attendance of the funeral services at the residence of Mr. J. S. Wright, on Washington street.

DANIEL BRAINARD, M. D., Pres't.
RALPH N. ISHAM, M. D., Sec'y.

The funeral was attended by a large concourse of the friends of the deceased. The father and sister of the Doctor arrived a few hours after his demise. He had not been in his right mind for a day or two previous to his death.

SUICIDE AT THE MATTESON HOUSE.—On Saturday morning about 6 o'clock it was discovered that a guest at the Matteson House, named Joseph C. Sleeper, had taken poison, and was in a dying condition. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but the unfortunate man expired about 7 o'clock. Coroner Hansen held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of death by poison administered by his own hand.

Sleeper came to the hotel on Friday, and about 8 o'clock that evening complained of being unwell, and wished for a physician. Dr. Hurlbut was called. Sleeper complained that he had an ague chill, but the doctor found this to be untrue. Dr. H. left a prescription, which was sent by a servant to a drug store, and the medicine procured. At midnight Dr. H. visited Sleeper again, and found him comfortable and doing well. Sleeper was left alone with his door unlocked, and told to ring the bell if he wanted anything. About 6 o'clock in the morning groans were heard in Sleeper's room, and the door found locked. A servant climbed through the transom window, and found Sleeper suffering from a violent paroxysm, and frothing at the mouth. Dr. Hurlbut was again summoned, and Sleeper admitted he had taken strychnine.

Sleeper has a wife in Sandown, New Hampshire, and he had recently been living in Elgin, in this State. He also resided in Joliet some time ago, where he has a brother.

THE LATE JOSEPH FILKINS.—At a regular communication of Yrituvious Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, held at Wheeling, Cook county, Ill., on the evening of the 26th of December, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It having pleased the Supreme Architect of the universe to remove by death from the cares and trials of this transitory existence our esteemed and beloved brother, Joseph Filkins, and while we drop the sympathizing tear over the grave of the departed, let us cast around his foible, what, ever they may have been, the broad mantle of Masonic charity; nor can we withhold from his memory the commendation his virtues claim at our hands; therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of Brother Filkins the community has lost a useful citizen, society an esteemed and valued member, his family a kind and faithful friend and father, his wife a fond and affectionate husband, and the Lodge a beloved and active member.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence at this irreparable loss; and while we sympathize with them in this dispensation of our Divine Creator, may it serve to strengthen the ties of brotherly love in them, that who survive him, and lead us so to live that when the last sound of the goal shall call us from earth, we may gain admittance into that celestial lodge, where, with our deceased brother, we may forever more rejoice.

Resolved, That as a token of our sympathy and heartfelt grief, this Lodge adopt the customary symbols of mourning, and that we each wear the badge of mourning for thirty days, inscribed to the dead, his memory shall be cherished with us to the close of life.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Lodge transcribe these resolutions into the minutes of our books, and furnish a copy to his bereaved family, also to the *Firemen's Monthly Magazine*, *Masonic Mirror*, *Ashlar*, and the *Times* and *Journal* newspapers of the city of Chicago, and respectfully request the publication of MILO WINCHELL, W. M.

JOHN ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Grubb & Gilbert will sell at their sales room, 104 Lake street, a large variety of Household Furniture, Carpets and Mirrors, this morning at 10 o'clock. Refer to advertisement.

COX & CARPENTER have now on hand at their yards No. 410 North Water street, below the Lake House, the best quality of hard and soft coal, dry hickory, and beech and maple wood, which they are prepared to sell and deliver to their customers promptly, and at the lowest market price. Orders may be left at J. Willard's Drug Store, corner North Clark and Michigan streets, and all orders sent through the post office (box 2,250), will meet with prompt attention.

G. A. HAWES' ILLINOIS STATE GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY, is now ready for the Press. The canvassing has been done by old and experienced canvassers; hence the public can rely upon a correct work. It is the first of the kind ever published, and is being subscribed for in every town and village in the State. We are now ready to contract for a limited number of advertisements. All must see at once that, as a medium for advertising, it cannot be excelled.

Office at Gallagher's Advertising Agency, No. 19 Masonic Temple, opposite P. O., Dearborn street.

ja5-1w* R. G. FERRIS, Agent.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Hall Vault Doors and Empire Bank Locks, can be found on No. 21 Dearborn st.

au14-tf-n78 D. P. PRATT, Agent

DIED.

AUGUSTUS A. son of C. H. and Sarah Fahnestock, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to day, from the residence of the parents, corner of Ann and Fulton streets, West Division.

LEATHER BELTING & LACE LEATHER, of the best quality, for sale at Eastern prices by JNO. B. TORREY & CO.,
ja21-1y 19 South Water street.

RUFUS BLANCHARD,
56 La Salle Street,
IS NOW OFFERING A FINE COLLECTION of STEEL ENGRAVINGS, at 60% Present Prices.
Also—A rare chance to get a Good Picture. 3-28

Daguerreotypes at Reduced Prices
AT HESSLER'S GALLERY.

TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE TIMES, and those wishing for a valuable reserve, the subscriber offers Pictures in his unrivalled style of beauty and artistic excellence, at greatly reduced prices. Call and see specimens.

The Daguerreotype, for a short time, is now connected by all the colored and tinted, to be ranked as other styles of pictures, in point of brilliancy and lasting beauty.

We are to-day in receipt of the finest Chemicals and best Materials in the Western Trade that will contract the touch of time, and will continue to improve with age.

de31-1m-n156 HESSLER.

500 BBLS. GROCERS' EXTRA SYRUP
200 bbls Golden Syrup.
For sale at greatly reduced prices daily by
ja5-1m REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 DOZ LADIES' PATENT MANILLA COLORED AND WHITE SKIRTS, just received and for sale at Nos. 291 & 293 South Water street.
ja10 FLAGG & THOMAS

GLYCERINE AND HONEY SOAPS—
Excellent articles for whitening and softening the skin, for sale by
J. H. REED & CO.,
ja4 144 & 146 Lake street.

75 HHDS NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR.
100 bbls P. R. Molasses.
Arriving and for sale by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH—AT
J. H. REED & CO.'S,
ja4 144 & 146 Lake street.

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Apothecaries Hall, No. 144 & 146 Lake st.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE, ON THE BANK OF COMMERCE, New York City, at par and accommodating.
PRINCIPAL & FORBES.
Jy21-1y 261 Broadway & Assortment, 42 Dearborn st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Rev. Dr. Knox.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Rev Dr. Knox, of the Collegiate Reform Dutch Church, died last night from the effect of a fall some days since. He had been for over 40 years a minister of the Gospel.

Fugitives in Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 8.—A large meeting was held at the amphitheater to-day. A committee was appointed who was authorized to expel Wm. Strickland, the abolition publisher, from the city. Resolutions were passed requesting him to leave the State, never to return.

LATER FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

NO BATTLE FOUGHT.

HORSES ALL DYING.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

FORT KEARNEY, U. T., Dec. 24, 1857.

Having for some time been a reader of your paper, I observe that you devote a portion of your columns to news from the "Far West," and as the public are particularly interested in knowing the condition of our troops en route to Utah, I take the liberty of giving you the latest news I am in possession of in regard to them.

On the 26th of November, Col. Johnson was at Fort Bridger, at which place he had established his head-quarters. Col. Cook, with six companies second dragoons, arrived that morning, having lost many of his animals, and the remainder were unfit for service. From Laramie to Salt Lake there is no grass, (the Mormons having burnt it in advance of the troops,) consequently all the animals belonging to the expedition were very poor when winter set in, and it is reported that they are dying at the rate of one hundred daily. There can be no doubt that when spring opens Col. Johnson will be so crippled that he will be compelled to await the arrival of fresh animals, and other supplies, before he will be able to commence operations. That the expedition is a failure for this year, cannot be questioned; and when we reflect upon the matter and see what an immense amount of public money must be lost, as well as the condition of the troops, on short rations, and living in tents in a country where the snow is usually very deep during the winter, (in November it was two feet deep), it would seem that your predictions last summer were well grounded. That the Mormons intend to resist, there can be no doubt; for they are fortifying the passes that lead to the city. They have released Jesse Jones, agent of Majors & Russell, who was taken prisoner by them some time since, and have sent him to Col. Johnson's camp, by passing through the different companies they blindfolded him, to prevent him from obtaining any knowledge of their movements. It is reported that Bill Hickman, who is one of the Danites, and a notorious scoundrel, has been killed by a mountain man named Baker, (am inclined to think it is his brother, who was a prisoner in Col. Alexander's camp, as report says he was released a short time before.

Mr. Magraw, of the wagon road expedition, has volunteered under Colonel Johnston—those of his party who would not do so were discharged. So this expedition is broken up without accomplishing anything, save what has been done by Lander, chief engineer, and his assistants. Mr. Magraw having had some difficulty with his engineer, Grey, as well as the disbursing agent, left him, and is coming to the States on horseback.

A few nights since, a party of Cheyenne Indians attacked some Pawnees, who were occupying an old mail house within a few hundred yards of the post, which occasioned some little excitement in the garrison. The command promptly turned out, and a detachment was sent to patrol, but the night was so dark that no Indian could be discovered. Some doubt was felt, at first, as to the fact of the Cheyennes having made this attack, but next morning moccasin tracks (without doubt Cheyenne) were discovered, which settled the matter. The bold attack upon the part of the Cheyennes arose from the following circumstances, viz: The Pawnees had stolen some horses from the Cheyennes, or perhaps recaptured the animals recovered. In the encounter the Cheyennes had one man killed (supposed to be a chief,) and another severely, if not mortally wounded. The Pawnees escaped without loss, and came immediately to the fort, where they had been some days before this attack was made on them; which fact was, no doubt, known to the Cheyennes, and their object was to recover the body and faithful friend and father, his wife a fond and affectionate husband, and the Lodge a beloved and active member.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence at this irreparable loss; and while we sympathize with them in this dispensation of our Divine Creator, may it serve to strengthen the ties of brotherly love in them, that who survive him, and lead us so to live that when the last sound of the goal shall call us from earth, we may gain admittance into that celestial lodge, where, with our deceased brother, we may forever more rejoice.

Resolved, That as a token of our sympathy and heartfelt grief, this Lodge adopt the customary symbols of mourning, and that we each wear the badge of mourning for thirty days, inscribed to the dead, his memory shall be cherished with us to the close of life.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Lodge transcribe these resolutions into the minutes of our books, and furnish a copy to his bereaved family, also to the *Firemen's Monthly Magazine*, *Masonic Mirror*, *Ashlar*, and the *Times* and *Journal* newspapers of the city of Chicago, and respectfully request the publication of MILO WINCHELL, W. M.

JOHN ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Grubb & Gilbert will sell at their sales room, 104 Lake street, a large variety of Household Furniture, Carpets and Mirrors, this morning at 10 o'clock. Refer to advertisement.

COX & CARPENTER have now on hand at their yards No. 410 North Water street, below the Lake House, the best quality of hard and soft coal, dry hickory, and beech and maple wood, which they are prepared to sell and deliver to their customers promptly, and at the lowest market price. Orders may be left at J. Willard's Drug Store, corner North Clark and Michigan streets, and all orders sent through the post office (box 2,250), will meet with prompt attention.

G. A. HAWES' ILLINOIS STATE GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY, is now ready for the Press. The canvassing has been done by old and experienced canvassers; hence the public can rely upon a correct work. It is the first of the kind ever published, and is being subscribed for in every town and village in the State. We are now ready to contract for a limited number of advertisements. All must see at once that, as a medium for advertising, it cannot be excelled.

Office at Gallagher's Advertising Agency, No. 19 Masonic Temple, opposite P. O., Dearborn street.

ja5-1w* R. G. FERRIS, Agent.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Hall Vault Doors and Empire Bank Locks, can be found on No. 21 Dearborn st.

au14-tf-n78 D. P. PRATT, Agent

DIED.

AUGUSTUS A. son of C. H. and Sarah Fahnestock, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to day, from the residence of the parents, corner of Ann and Fulton streets, West Division.

LEATHER BELTING & LACE LEATHER, of the best quality, for sale at Eastern prices by JNO. B. TORREY & CO.,
ja21-1y 19 South Water street.

RUFUS BLANCHARD,
56 La Salle Street,
IS NOW OFFERING A FINE COLLECTION of STEEL ENGRAVINGS, at 60% Present Prices.
Also—A rare chance to get a Good Picture. 3-28

Daguerreotypes at Reduced Prices
AT HESSLER'S GALLERY.

TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE TIMES, and those wishing for a valuable reserve, the subscriber offers Pictures in his unrivalled style of beauty and artistic excellence, at greatly reduced prices. Call and see specimens.

The Daguerreotype, for a short time, is now connected by all the colored and tinted, to be ranked as other styles of pictures, in point of brilliancy and lasting beauty.

We are to-day in receipt of the finest Chemicals and best Materials in the Western Trade that will contract the touch of time, and will continue to improve with age.

de31-1m-n156 HESSLER.

500 BBLS. GROCERS' EXTRA SYRUP
200 bbls Golden Syrup.
For sale at greatly reduced prices daily by
ja5-1m REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 DOZ LADIES' PATENT MANILLA COLORED AND WHITE SKIRTS, just received and for sale at Nos. 291 & 293 South Water street.
ja10 FLAGG & THOMAS

GLYCERINE AND HONEY SOAPS—
Excellent articles for whitening and softening the skin, for sale by
J. H. REED & CO.,
ja4 144 & 146 Lake street.

75 HHDS NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR.
100 bbls P. R. Molasses.
Arriving and for sale by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH—AT
J. H. REED & CO.'S,
ja4 144 & 146 Lake street.

TOOTH POWDERS AND WASHES.
At
Apothecaries Hall, No. 144 & 146 Lake st.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE, ON THE BANK OF COMMERCE, New York City, at par and accommodating.
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Jy21-1y 261 Broadway & Assortment, 42 Dearborn st.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE, Saturday Evening, January 9, 1858.

Receipts are again large, amounting by rail yesterday to 1,671 bbls flour, 21,735

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning.....Jan. 12, 1858.

A Serious Purpose Shows Up.

The *Press* makes a wholesale charge against its cotemporaries of stealing its "Review of the Commerce of Chicago." The *Journal* pleads to the charge as follows:

A SILLY FALSEHOOD.—The *Democratic Press* of this morning asserts a very mean falsehood, when it accuses us of publishing "a synopsis" of its windy, inflated, and imaginative "Review of the Commerce of Chicago for 1857," without credit. We have published nothing of the kind, much less anything from our Palmyra cotemporary.

We are not quite so silly as to rely upon figures given by the *Press* for statements of the commerce of Chicago, or anything else. Its "Annual Review," as well as everything else it attempts, is usually a ridiculous exaggeration of facts, which is laughed at by people at home as well as those abroad. We deem such a wholesale perjury of her city entirely unnecessary. Chicago is old enough and strong enough to live and prosper without such extra "blowing."

When the *Press* will give us *facts*, and state the "plain, unvarnished truth" about the condition of our city, we shall be glad to accept its statements, and give it full credit. But so long as it indulges its ridiculous passion for *great display* and magnifying mole hills into mountains, we'll none of its trashy elaborations.

The *Times*, after drawing a parallel between the "Deacon" and a porpoise, repels the charge of larceny thus:

The last time the *Press* came up to blow was on New Year's day morning, when it coolly intimated that there was not enough of figures in the city to set up the business of the year. That was a good pun for the Deacon, though not meant for one. How would it read a little simplified?

"An editor out west says that enough figures cannot be had to set up the business of the year—an editor in any fast place that; but that place is Chicago, where sums hundreds or thousands of poor are either lost, or otherwise provided for, by public or private funds; where the paper which makes the statement has robbed its size from the fact that its business and amount of the present year being notoriously less than the year before.—It is a lie, therefore."

This paper, on the morning referred to, published the usual yearly statement; without any difficulty in the figure way; and the vaunted but diluted statement of the *Press* appeared *two days after*.—The *Press* coolly blames this paper for copying its figures. Good for sauer-kraut; pleasing the cart before the horse, that. It's number two.

To the charge that it stole its Custom House statement, the *Press* replies:

To the officers of said customs we are indebted for what Custom House returns I have appeared in our columns; and, moreover, the chief portion of the same was got up by said Custom House officers under their own hand, *and got up in the same way for the Press also*, and Deacon Ross prostitutes his position, as an editor of a Journal, to set up insinuations upon the capacity of public officers—and even to *deny them credit for work they did*.

The "Porpoise" also alleges that the TRIBUNE robbed it of a comparative statement of the trade of St. Louis and Chicago. The *Press* might, with equal propriety, charge that the Tribune stole the paper upon which it was printed, because the same mill may have furnished paper for both offices.

The figures furnished by the St. Louis *Republican*, the *Press* claims as its own. The footings of grain receipts at Chicago were published in the Tribune each week, from the opening to the closing of navigation. These figures the *Press* also claims as its private property!

The *Press* thinks it *owns* the commerce of the Northwest. It reminds one of the greedy landshark hog, which, not content with eating its share out of the common trough, gets into and stockades itself lengthwise in the trough, claiming all its contents as its own swill. The same swinish spirit and swinish manners actuate the proprietors of that sheet in all their dealings and intercourse with their cotemporaries. Between blowing, squealing, lying and monopolizing, they are making themselves despised by the craft and scorned by the public.

Irish Sinkers.

It was with considerable interest that we listened to the admirable lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Scorr, on Ireland, at the Metropolitan Hall, on Wednesday evening. With British statesmen, the government of Ireland has always been the great difficulty. Cabinet after cabinet has been baffled with the spirit of insubordination and the degredation prevailing throughout the country. It has occupied more time and attention than all the rest of the British Empire. Remedy after remedy has been applied without success. The evils that afflict Ireland are beyond the power of political legislation. They are not so much secular as moral and ecclesiastical. This position was demonstrated by Mr. Scorr. He appealed to indisputable facts, showing the contrast between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Irish, as seen in the province of Ulster, as compared with the other provinces. He also referred to the statistics of crime, and proved that comparatively few of the Protestant population constituted the criminals of the country. Reference was also made to the ignorance of the Roman Catholic population, a large percentage of which can neither read nor write, considerable towns and villages not having so much as a book store. The rise and progress of Popery was then traced. Connected with the recent changes that have taken place in the views and feelings of thousands of the Catholics, many have abandoned the Church of Rome, and united with the Protestant churches. In producing this moral revolution, the famine, schools, and missionary efforts, have been the agencies. All that is required to complete this triumph of truth, is the extension of education and missionary labor. The lecture was an able explanation of the present and future prospects of Ireland. Mr. Scorr is appointed as delegate from the Irish conference to the M. E. Church, and other denominations of this country, for the purpose of raising funds to aid this enterprise. It is proposed to raise one hundred thousand dollars: $75,000 have been obtained, principally in the East. The appeal is now made to the North West for the remainder. As Chicago is the great centre of influence in this region, we hope an encouraging key note may be struck. The times are hard, the money market is stringent, but we would suggest that our friends could effectually aid this enterprise by the donation of lands and lots. It is a glorious enterprise, and appeals powerfully to every friend of humanity.

Our Exports.

The following table will show the exports to foreign ports from all ports of the United States, of breadstuffs and provisions, and the total shipments of cotton both in quantity and value, with the average value of the latter per pound:

Years.	Breadstuffs	Provisions	Total.	Cotton. Value.	Cotton. Price.
1848	$40,787,604	$7,941,000	$48,728,604	$61,382,000	6.25
1849	58,187,568	9,915,000	68,102,568	71,984,000	6.25
1850	69,980,000	9,000,000	78,980,000	71,984,000	6.25
1851	68,417,000	9,000,000	77,417,000	71,984,000	6.25
1852	66,000,000	9,000,000	75,000,000	71,984,000	6.25
1853	68,417,000	9,000,000	77,417,000	71,984,000	6.25
1854	68,417,000	9,000,000	77,417,000	71,984,000	6.25
1855	68,417,000	9,000,000	77,417,000	71,984,000	6.25
1856	68,417,000	9,000,000	77,417,000	71,984,000	6.25
1857	68,417,000	9,000,000	77,417,000	71,984,000	6.25

A table of the values exported during the same period shows a comparative steadiness of quantity with a decided rise in value. The value of last year's export was $20,662,772. The highest preceding value was in 1855, when it did not exceed fifteen millions. Rice exports for the same period show considerable fluctuation, with no particular increase of quantity and value. Our trade with the British North American Possessions, since the Reciprocity Treaty, has grown into vital importance. It shows also a steady advantage in our favor. The following is the table compiled by the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Imports.
1848	$3,717,000	$3,717,000	$7,434,000	$10,000,000
1849	3,717,000	3,717,000	7,434,000	10,000,000
1850	3,717,000	3,717,000	7,434,000	10,000,000
1851	3,717,000	3,717,000	7,434,000	10,000,000
1852	3,717,000	3,717,000	7,434,000	10,000,000
1853	3,717,000	3,717,000	7,434,000	10,000,000
1854	3,717,000	3,717,000	7,434,000	10,000,000
1855	3,717,000	3,717,000	7,434,000	10,000,000
1856	3,717,000	3,717,000	7,434,000	10,000,000
1857	3,717,000	3,717,000	7,434,000	10,000,000

QUERIES!—There is nothing funnier in cockney vernacular, than Jeames's letter, according to the verse-smith historian. That fancy, when he has a doubt which to prefer of his two lady loves, Mary Ann or Hangelina. He writes:

"There they stood together, those two young women. I don't know which is the prettier. I couldn't 'elp comparing them; hand I couldn't 'elp comparing myself to a certain 'Amanhulk, who found it difficult to make a choice between a couple of 'Ams."

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR:—In a former article I charged the owners of Georgia currency, in connection with other bankers under their wings, with driving out of circulation the secured bills of our State banks, by a policy which I deem as suicidal as them as it was unjust to the merchants. Since the consummation of which, three of your cotemporaries have propounded the significant query to their readers, "Wouldn't it be very comfortable to have a few of those Georgia shinplasters just at this time?" Of course, the owners of this stuff never suggested any such thing for this public prints. Their excessive modesty would forbid that reflection certainly.

One thing is certain, however, which no one needed any information upon—money is wanted. But I would modestly suggest to all those who are so anxious to see this kind of currency in circulation, that the good sense of this community has within the past few months been too grossly outraged by its owners to give them any further sympathy or support, where they will most need it, to carry their project to a successful issue. We now stand in a more favorable position from which to view the comparative condition of this State, or that part of it which makes Chicago its monied centre, than we did when Georgia shinplasters formed the bulk of our currency, and a run was made upon it; and we can infer therefrom where we should have been in the late panic with nothing but Georgia currency. At that time we did not need, nor had we, but a small circulation compared with what we now have; and there was no panic all over the world as there has been lately to give character to the one that was got up here.

That aforesaid masculine puppy was all right then. Every one knows that; but how was it with the unfortunate kittens? Generous confidence raved in on them, while they were having a merry chase after their Fa's *posterior addendum*, and then, as now, the merciless kittens "saw the storm coming" and retired their circulation into the pockets of the people as suddenly as they could, where a large proportion of it still remains.

How, we would simply ask, have the secured bills of our State banks been so suddenly spirited out of circulation? Have the people any of it in their pockets that they cannot buy bread with at par? Through one of the worst panics that ever seized upon any community, and manufactured out of whole, cloth too, this money has been uniformly good. The farmer could sell the products of his farm, and take home these bills (if he could get them,) and sleep soundly. The Rubicon is now passed, and this most practical test has proved that his slumbers were predicated upon the soundest judgment; and, by the way, this is the only thing we thank the panic makers for, proving to a certainty the wisdom of our bank law. Our State has shown fewer bank failures than any other, in proportion to the number, while her banks have all been subjected to severer tests than those of any other State. We award the Wild Cat operators due credit for that.

How would it have been with us in this crisis if our circulation had been Georgia, mainly, or got up on that plan. We opine that we should have had a panic of the masculine gender in that case, not a manufactured animal, but a real live one, with claws and horns to match. The very sagacious forgemen, as in this instance, would have retired their circulation, *if they could*, which we doubt, with the vastly increased issues that they naturally would have had with unlimited supplies of paper and printers' ink, and a clear field in which to scatter the produce of their mill; but how would it have been with the aforesaid kitte ns when it became evident to the community that they would *bite*? We should have been as effectually slain and wounded generally throughout the whole Northwest as those small localities are which have been lately nursing Nebraska trash, and now having seen "the elephant," in all his characters and tendencies, while they are so assiduously preparing the way for the circulation of Georgia currency again, we sincerely hope that every merchant in the country will endeavor to have the back track fully prepared likewise. To do this, unity of action will be necessary. If we are satisfied that the sudden rise in the price of exchange at the opening of the tragedy, was designed for the triple purpose of balancing the profit and loss account which suddenly turned the large figures on the wrong side through some sharp foreign operators, driving out of circulation our secured bills, and preparing the way for foreign currency, among the people; if we are satisfied that the leading owners of it have thus had the abundant honor of initiating a panic among us; if we are satisfied that many of our worthy brethren can be credited in reporting that they have had drafts drawn on them through these banks, payable with exchange on N. Y., sent back protested because they would not pay 10 per cent., preferring rather (strange infatuation,) to buy a good bill elsewhere at one half that price and take her that in payment, and if refused, remit the same to the drawers of the draft, by the same mail with the protest, with explanations, if we are fully satisfied that we are not deceived in any of these things ought we not to be satisfied that they are not the men to be our executors in the currency and exchange business? We misjudge very much the sagacity of our commercial men, if they are not so satisfied. And then ought we not, in self-defense, to cut their acquaintance at once, and immediately execute a bond to our next friend, sworn to before a notary; and subscribed to by three good witnesses, that if we are ever found in such company again, we will suffer ourselves to be rent out of respectable society, and turned over to the present Administration as candidates to execute some of Buchanan's orders—and may the lord have mercy on such! These truths are self-evident to us; and may we not add the immortal question, "Truth squared to earth will rise again; you can't stop her," &c., and express the hope that unity of action in the right direction, among the friends of legitimate banks, will soon place our secured money in such a position that the squalling process will not occur again in our day. Who will put exchange down to our par out? We will say to that man, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace;" and there will be of just as much use a few that will not bow the knee to Baal, who will respond Amen, so mote it be! for that will be the warning to Sampson that the Philistines are upon him, and he will arise to find himself shorn of his strength, assailed to earth to rise no more.

MERCHANT.

DAMNING THE INFANTS.—An exciting scene occurred among the Congregationalists at North Woburn, Massachusetts, a few weeks since. Alpheus S. Nickerson, a recent graduate at Andover Theological Seminary made application to be admitted as an Evangelist in connection with the Congregational Church and Society of that village. The examination of the candidate was generally satisfactory to the council, except upon a single subject. Being questioned as to the salvation of infants, he expressed his unqualified belief in that doctrine. He did not know precisely how the thing could be accomplished consistently with other parts of his creed, but his confidence in the Divine justice and goodness satisfied him that it was impossible that those who had committed no actual sin could be eternally damned. Rev. Messrs. Cady, of West Cambridge, Martin, of Medford, Sewall, of Burlington, and Emerson, objected to this doctrine as a heresy that is to be tolerated, and refused to proceed to the ordination of the candidate. The council discussed the matter warmly until 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and then adjourned for eight weeks to reflect upon it, the audience having waited in the Church from 10 o'clock till 4 in expectation of the services. This is a remarkable case, the actual sin could be eternally damned. Rev. Messrs. Cady, of West Cambridge, Martin, of Medford, Sewall, of Burlington, and Emerson, objected to this doctrine as a heresy that is to be tolerated, and refused to proceed to the ordination of the candidate. The council discussed the matter warmly until 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and then adjourned for eight weeks to reflect upon it, the audience having waited in the Church from 10 o'clock till 4 in expectation of the services. This is a remarkable case, the actual sin could be eternally damned, but the doctrine is to be tolerated, and refused to proceed to the ordination of the candidate.

The President and the Lecompton Constitution—An Important Private Note—Walker's Trump Card —Walker and the Republicans.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, January 4, 1858.

The President becomes more and more obstinate in his determination to force through the Lecompton Constitution. He is reported to have said yesterday that he would stand or fall by that measure, if he was its only supporter. An account of the influences which have produced so complete a revolution in his views since last July would be a curious episode for the future historian.

Besides the public instructions, the President, on the 11th of July last, just after the denunciations of Walker at the South on account of his Topeka speech, wrote him a letter of six pages, telling him that his course was approved—that the Constitution must be submitted to the people, and that he should stand all his powers to enforce its submission. "Let Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi howl, I and my administration will sustain you, and we will stand or fall together on it."

The letter was not marked private, and was shown to many gentlemen in Kansas, to convince them that Buchanan approved Walker's policy. Some saw it several times, and can repeat it almost word for word.

It is supposed that this is the private letter which Walker threatened to publish. The very moderate tone of Walker's resignation, his entire abstinence from accusation or reproach, gives credence to an assertion made just before its appearance, that the President had written him a letter expressing the warmest personal regard for him, regretting the difference of opinion even on one point, and deprecating any rupture.

If Mr Pillsbury Walker is ever again President of Nicaragua, he will be fortunate if he has as warm supporters in his Congress as he has in ours. Stephens, of Georgia, will listen to me, while they were having a merry chase after their Fa's *posterior addendum*, and then, as now, the merciless kittens "saw the storm coming" and retired their circulation into the pockets of the people as suddenly as they could, where a large proportion of it still remains.

It is not surprising that the free-eaters rave at the officials who have interrupted the daring project which is just now nearest their hearts. Their design was to effect the new free States which are just joining the confederacy, by annexing Nicaragua and Cuba. They have raised men and money to accomplish their purpose, and now to be baulked, just as they thought success was certain, and by the Government which they naturally regarded as the most subservient of their tools, with nothing to justify it but the old-fashioned plan of justice and decency, is a little more than Southern human nature can bear. Any young man ambitious of fame, now, has but to become a robber and land-pirate, taking care to select any country that may be grasped by us as the scene of his exploits, and he will be exalted into a hero. His merits extolled and his deeds blazoned on the floor of Congress by those who make gallantry and chivalry their peculiar study, and profess to have an almost exclusive knowledge of its laws.

Walker says he will return to Nicaragua. The administration have instructed their officers not to let him escape the country; so we are likely to witness an edifying struggle between our marshals and collectors and the pet hero of the Southern statesmen.

ONE OF THE MINORITY.

Chicago, Jan. 8th, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

.... The "James Buchanan" is the name of a slave schooner that has just landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba. The name is a delicate compliment. The slaves should be sent to Kansas.

.... The *Express* has been designated as the official paper of Buffalo, in accordance with a law which requires that the paper having the largest *bona fide* circulation in said city shall be so appointed.

.... A lot of "big Injens" have been circulating about Washington for some time past. They are very eloquent in expressing their wants—they say they are poor, and they wish to be made rich.

.... The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Sun* has been conducted for fifty-seven years by its present editor, Hon. Phinehas Allen. The *Sun* was first issued in 1800. Here is something venerable for its antiquity.

.... The dwelling house of Mr. Hurlbut, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, now a hard-ware dealer at Holley, Oakland county, Mich., was consumed by fire on Tuesday, and a man, aged about 60 years, perished in the flames. He was badly injured by a fall. The house was entirely new. Mr. Hurlbut had lost a child on Monday, and was too much prostrated to render efficient aid in this disaster.

A large number of unpublished letters of Gen. Washington, written to his private Secretary, Col. Tobias Lear, are discovered by a suit for their recovery, in the Supreme Court of New York, by William Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Eyre, his wife, as Edward J. Higbee and Fanny L. Higbee. The letters were written during a period from the month of September, 1787, ending in 1179. The historian Bancroft is said to be anxious to examine these letters, as they are held to be both curious and important.

A man in Westerly, Rhode Island, recently married a girl thirteen years of age, and committed suicide by hanging himself in a few days afterwards.

In New York, on Sunday, a mere child, not six years old, died from the effects of drinking brandy, which he obtained from a bottle, in the absence of his mother.

The venerable Walter Savage Landor, one of the few classic authors of the nineteenth century, says, in a recently published letter to R. W. Emerson, that he never envied any accomplishment except waltzing, although he had always felt sure that the attempt to learn dancing would prove a failure.

The first wheat ever raised and ground on this Lake, was manufactured by the Minnesota Mill, at their Stamp Works, this week, for D.S. Cash, Esq. Mr. C. informs us that the flour, though not superfine, makes excellent biscuit. Keep the ball a moving".—*Lake Superior Miner, Dec. 26.*

.... The Bay State Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., gave employment to 2,500 hands, and consume annually 9,000,000 pounds of wool. The capital was $1,800,000. The mills manufactured broadcloths, cassimeres, doeskins, satinets, flannels, beaver cloths, table and piano covers, shawls of all kinds and qualities, and printed felt carpets.

.... The "Middlesex Mills" are at Lowell, and gave employment to 1,400 hands, and consume annually 1,500,000 pounds of wool. The goods manufactured consist of broadcloths, doeskins, cassimeres, army and navy cloths, felts for ladies' and men's sacks, and plain and ribbed coatings.

.... The season of transportation between here and the mines of sleighs has commenced in good earnest. Every morning between the hours of five and six may be seen the busy teamsters at the doors of our warehouses, receiving goods for the different mines on the range, and evening finds them returning loaded with copper, and depositing it on our docks to have it ready for shipment in the spring.—*Superior Miner, 26th.*

HOOKS AND EYES.—The town of Attleborough, Mass., is largely engaged in the manufacture of those useful little articles so indispensable to the ladies, books and eyes. Nearly 1000 persons are employed in the business, which is worth $50,000 per annum. A single machine will make 100 hooks and eyes per minute. This business was commenced in Attleborough in 1830.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We are informed by Frank Smith, Esq., clerk of the Southerner, that on Wednesday last an affray occurred betw een Mr. Richardson, of this city, and Mr. Spears and Mr. Weaver, of the town of Weaverville, which is situated at the back of New Madrid, Mo. The fight resulted in the death of Weaver and Spears. The cause of the difficulty our informant did not learn.—*Memphis Appeal.*

The Philosophy of the Barr Case.

The *Independent* of Dec. 24th, publishes Mr. Burr's defense, and while proposing to offer no opinion on the merits of the case, devotes more than a column to evolving what it calls the "true philosophy of it." The article, whether so designed or not, seems well fitted to shield Mr. Burr from rebuke. And if it were true that this clamor had been raised against Mr. Burr, simply because he is a minister of the gospel, if Mr. Tear had borrowed the money to speculate in real estate and not to carry on his own trade, if Mr. Burr had been in pecuniary need of the money, if the lots real estate will bring at auction in the name of a money panic is a fair criterion of its value, if Mr. Burr had never sought to obtain more than twenty per cent. for his money, and if he had ever made to *Mr. Tear* any fair offer to leave the whole matter to disinterested men, properly chosen, their report the "philosophy" of the case as evolved by the *Independent* might be accepted as sound and "true." But according to the latest information we have received, no one of these things is true. Therefore, we would suggest to our much respected colemporary, that the first step in "true" philosophizing is, to make sure of the facts. We would also commend to its notice an article in the Chicago *Tribune* of December 30.—*Congregational Herald.*

A "Compromise" Bubble.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press.*)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Morning, Jan. 7, 1858.

Senator Pugh's bill does not seem to please any of the parties in the Kansas controversy. It provides for the submission of the seventh section, relative to slavery, of the Lecompton constitution, on the 7th of April next, and after the reception of the vote the President is to issue his proclamation that Kansas is a State. No other part of the constitution is to be submitted, but that which refers to slavery. This is a recognition of the Lecompton constitution, and abandonment of the whole ground of the opposition to that fraudulent measure.

No one who thinks with Douglas and Walker on this subject can support a bill which makes such a recognition. On the other hand, this bill embodies the rankest intervention, in the plenitude which stipulates that it shall be considered that the article in the Lecompton constitution prohibiting any amendment before 1868 is null and void, being inconsistent with the Republican form of government which Congress is bound to secure to the States entering into the Union. Mr. Pugh does not consider it essential to republicanism that the people should be secured in vesting on their constitution, but is to that they should have the right of amending it whenever they choose.

It takes an ingenious lawyer to make or perceive this distinction. The whole object of Mr. Pugh's bill is to take the Kansas question out of Congress and out of the arena of Federal politics. In this he will not succeed. The question is now in the Federal arena, and must be settled. The Democratic party cannot evade the responsibility of determining this subject; it would be unworthy of its character and fame if it should seek to relieve itself of responsibility. It must meet the subject fairly and squarely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1858.

Bill Thayer's speech to-day was a brilliant success. It took a sensation, and I thought the best speech of the session thus far. The cool, dry way in which he turned the tables on the South in regard to the necessity of emancipation for our population, and the patronizing, condescending air with which he welcomed Messrs. Quitman, Keitt and Stephens to the ranks of the political regenerators, gradually accepting the little aid which they and their State could afford to the rich and populous North in the work of Americanizing Central America, gave great satisfaction to the Republican side of the House. The subtle irony and sarcasm of his speech, and his original and ingenious method of carrying the war into Africa, evidently bothered the fire-eaters very much. They were completely galvanized by it, but with great dexterity as to give them no hit, but to retort. They now wish to gloss the discussion, having gained nothing by it so far.

(Special Dispatch of the N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1858.

Corroborative proof of the President having sustained Gov. Walker's Kansas policy is furnished in a private letter which Mr. Buchanan addressed to him, when the Governor was encamped before Lawrence, in which his (Walker's) previous course was unconditionally approved. The letter has been seen by several persons, and the knowledge of its existence prevented Walker's summary removal, as at first designed, and the matter is so understood by the President. This letter also expressly and emphatically contemplated the submission of the Kansas Constitution to the people. Its language admits of no possible misconstruction.

After a long and spirited debate in secret session to-day, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick as U. S. District Attorney, in the place of John McKeon, by a vote of 28 to 26. This result was produced by a reinforcement of the administration side in the person of Senator Yulee and Hammond, who were not present yesterday. Mr. Hammond made his first appearance in the Senate this morning. General Houston voted in the affirmative, contrary to public expectation. Mr. McKeon was somewhat damaged by the production during the debate of his correspondence with General Cass, a short time previous to the New York Mayoralty meeting, in which he inquired of the Secretary if the Administration objected to his taking part in that meeting. Gen. Cass, in answer, advised non-interference, and subsequently Collector Schell telegraphed from here to Mr. McKeon, remonstrating against his proposed participation.

The President has preferred answering the Senate's resolution, calling for information concerning Nicaragua, because that passed by the House embraced a variety of subjects, which could not be prepared without some considerable delay.

It is proposed to hold a conference by the New York Democratic Members, on the subject of Kansas affairs, and the Lecompton Constitution especially; for while the Administration considers the Delegation a unit, some strong symptoms of dissatisfaction are manifested.

Senator Pugh's Bill.

This bill, referred to in yesterday's Washington news, is wholly unsatisfactory. It proves one thing only, viz: that the Senator has heard that the vote on the 21st, in Kansas, on the slave clause of the Constitution, was a fraud. Hence his desire to give that clause another chance. This will not answer. The true way is, let the people vote upon all their institutions.—*Quincy Free, Jan. 6.*

Editors Tribune:—Having seen in your paper of the 7th inst. an article entitled, "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Chicago—Official Proceedings," which article, as I believe, contains some gross misrepresentations concerning that portion of the congregation termed the "minority," I hope that you will allow me to lay before you (and that portion of the public who may have had their attention drawn to the matter) what I know to be facts. And here I must say that my information which I possess on the subject was obtained by having been present when the transactions referred to took place. Those facts I will now state, unbiassed by any other feeling save that of vindicating the truth.

In the first resolution passed at that meeting they state that our pastor, the Rev. A. D. Niblett, in withdrawing himself and this congregation from their connection with the A. R. Church, did not alone act for himself, but in so doing, conformed to and carried out the almost unanimous wish of the congregation. The public will judge for itself how much truth is contained in this assertion, when informed that, at a meeting held for the purpose of considering what action they should take in this matter, this same congregation, which, as they inform the Presbytery, number over two hundred souls, the resolution which then severed their connection with the Presbytery was passed by only a majority of seven. As for Mr. Nisbett leaving the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of the basis of union to the congregation itself to decide, without dictating or attempting to dictate what the action of the Presbytery ought to be, I leave that at present, merely remarking that, if need be, it may become a subject for future discussion. To the second of those resolutions, where they set forth the purity of their motives, I have no objection to make, neither am I prepared to say from what motives those men acted. Probably I am not so dexterous in judging of other men's motives as they seem to be. They say their motives are good; let me hope, for the sake of our common humanity, that such is case. Be this as it may, the community will be very apt to judge them by their actions. Also, when they assert, as they do in their third resolution, that the families of Messrs. Goldie, Livingston, and McDougall alone compose the minority referred to, I am prepared to affirm that such a statement is utterly false, and wholly without foundation. For proof of what I now state, I refer any of those individuals wishing further information on the subject, to the petition forwarded to the Presbytery by the minority. In reference to the fourth resolution, I have nothing to say, as I presume that such a venerable body as the Second Presbytery of Illinois will be perfectly able to defend itself against any attack which may be made on their actions by Mr. Nisbett or any of his adherents, and that they will reserve to themselves the sole and exclusive right of judging, as far as they are concerned, as to what motives influenced their former conserning this or any other matter which may come under their jurisdiction. I cannot, however, help asking those men, if the statements contained in the positive information referred to by the Presbytery are not true, why they do not come forward boldly and deny them, instead of impeaching the motives from which any person or persons may have fin nished them?

ONE OF THE MINORITY.

Chicago, Jan. 8th, 1858.

.... A man named Abraham Cocker committed suicide at Manteno, Kankakee county, on the 2d inst., by cutting his throat. He was laboring under temporary insanity, induced by the loss of a child of which he was very fond. His wife was near him when he did the deed, and in endeavoring to prevent it, had her hand severely cut.

.... Thomas Coleman was arrested at Manteno on the 28th ult., charged with an attempt to kill his wife. Coleman, while in pursuit of his wife, seized an axe and attempted to split her with it, but she escaped from him, and he chased her for several rods, but he was arrested before he could overtake her. He has been committed.

.... A young gentleman of Jacksonville shot an owl a few days since which measured over five feet from tip to tip of wings.

.... The young lady who attempted to commit suicide at the Denman House, Bloomington, on Wednesday evening of last week, has recovered from the effect of her poisonous draught.

.... The Superintendent of the Illinois State Prison furnishes the following statistics: The whole number of convicts on the 30th of November, 1857, was 572. During the month of December 17 were received and 25 discharged, leaving 564 in durance on the 1st of January. Seven of the number are females. The health of the prisoners is remarkably good, there being not one in the hospital, or under medical treatment.

.... Information is wanted of James H. Haynie, a boy, about 16 years of age, who left his home in Jacksonville, about the first of November, and was last seen in Springfield. He had been employed in a printing office, and died since he left, and his friends are desirous of learning his whereabouts. Address H. A. Recker, Clinton, DeWitt Co., Ill.

WILD CAT MONEY.—Many of our neighbors in Iowa have made the mistake of showing favor to wild cat money of almost every stripe. It will soon be as worthless as the itea, and it will be as hard to get rid of without the use of brimstone. It is a sign of prospective improvement, however, when the disease begins to worry them, as at present.—*Galena Advertiser.*

SLANDER.—A slander suit was commenced in the Circuit Court on Wednesday afternoon, but the plaintiff's papers were out of order and the suit was dismissed in something of a hurry. Henry Croker was plaintiff and Christian Margraf defendant. Margraf was charged with saying several words highly derogatory to the character of Croker, but as those words were spoken in the German language, and as they were written in English in the plaintiff's declaration, the Judge was compelled to dismiss the suit at the request of defendant's counsel. It is not for us to say how the suit would have terminated.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

THE TWO MILL TAX—DECISION OF THE COURT.—The Supreme Court, yesterday morning, made a decision in the case of the Bloomington Bank vs. The Auditor. The case, as we have before stated, was an order for a *mandamus* upon the Auditor, for him to allow the interest bonds of the State to share in the distribution of the two-mill tax. Messrs. Stuart and Edwards appeared for the relators, and M. Hay, Esq., for the defendant. The judges were unanimous in the decision that the interest bonds should be regarded as e part of the "State Debt" referred to by the Constitution, and consequently entitled to a *pro rata* of the dividend. So the total amount of the bonds presented is $1,175,426 68, on which the dividend is 53 per cent. The Auditor was busy all day yesterday in auditing the payment. He has, in this matter, only sought to do his duty to the State, and the case was referred to the Court by agreement, only in order that he might know what was the proper construction to be placed upon the Constitution. —*Springfield State Journal.*

.... We learn that the protracted meeting now being held by the Methodists at Avoca, is accompanied by very extraordinary phenomena, which is known as "the jerks." We have not as yet seen the "jerks" ourselves, and as the account which we have heard of them are very incoherent, and their cause appears to be involved in much mystery, we forbear to express an opinion concerning them until we have an opportunity of deciding intelligently upon their nature. We learn that the same phenomena has taken place lately at other places in this State; and also that a Presbyterian revival, at Cane Ridge, Kentucky, some thirty-five years since, which resulted in much good, was accompanied by like manifestations. All we can say at present is, if it be for good, may God speed it, if not, the sooner it is stopped the better.—*Pontiac Sentinel.*

New Advertisements.

200 BALES BATTS—FOR SALE VERY low by BOWEN BROTHERS. Jn8-1m-190

50 BALES WADDING—FOR SALE BY Jn8-1w-193 BOWEN BROTHERS.

WOOLLEN YARN—A FINE ASSORTMENT. [Jn8-1w-193] BOWEN BROTHERS.

20 CASES UNION CASSIMERE—DIRECT from manufacturer, on sale at a great deduction from former rates, by Jn8-1w-193 BOWEN BROTHERS.

BILLS OF THE BANK OF SOUTH COUNTY, at Wakefield, R. I., wanted by Jn8-1w-189 BOWEN BROTHERS, 72 Lake street.

C. S. DOLE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 136 South Water street, Chicago. Advances made on consignment. Jn8-1m-189

F. ARNOLD & CO., NO. 55 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO, Mathematical, Optical and Surveying Instruments, Levels, Transits, Compasses, &c., made and repaired. Jn8

Notice.

TO DEALERS IN LUMBER, TIMBER, WOOD, STONE AND COAL.—The Chicago South Branch Canal Company are prepared to receive proposals or sealed tenders for the above articles, for any length of time. Also, Wood Lots for sale or rent, on long time and easy terms. WANTED—In exchange for Water Lots, One Million feet of Timber, within the Canal Limits. Apply to A. G. WHITE Oak Plains, for docking their canals. For further information, apply at No. 79 Dearborn st., up stairs. Jn7-2w-187 A. G. THROOP, Agent.

TOOTH BRUSHES, Of Superior Quality. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street. Jn7 Dealers in Fine Toilet and Fancy Goods.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, For One Week Only! WILLIAM H. BOLTON, 119.....Lake Street—Up Stairs.....119 Having received a large invoice of Broche, Long & Square Shawls, Also, an INVOICE OF CLOAKS, Being the balance of a stock of a New York importer, will sell the same at retail, for one week, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE! ☞ This Sale is well worthy the attention of the Ladies of Chicago, and an early call will secure great bargains. WILLIAM H. BOLTON, Jn7-2w-179 119 Lake street—up stairs.

Oysters. I AM IN DAILY RECEIPT OF MESSRS. Hatch Mann & Co.'s No. 1 Fresh Oysters, direct from their beds in Baltimore. The quality cannot be excelled and they will be supplied direct at lowest cash prices. se27-3m-169 C. R. BECKWITH.

ARTIFICIAL EYES. A GOOD ASSORTMENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake Street.

CAMPHOR ICE, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY—remedy for Chapped Hands and Lips, Rough Skin, &c., prepared by SARGENT & ISELEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake st. de11

MENERLEY BELLS.—CHURCH, FACTORY and School House Bells, hung by be Wood Bro. Agent, 55 Lake street. Oct16 S. W. RAYMOND & SON

STRINGES—INDIA RUBBER, GLASS and Gelatin. At SARGENT & ISELEY'S, Jn14 Apothecaries, 140 Lake st.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK SUGAR HOUSE and Golden Syrups, for sale by J. H. REED & CO.'S. Jn14

TOILET HAND MIRRORS, At J. H. REED & CO.'S.

CASH ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS to Buffalo & Boston, New York, will be made by SAWYER, BELLOW & CO., Commission Merchants, de16-3m-164 234 & 236 S. Water st.

3500 HALF CHESTS GREEN AND BLACK TEAS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO., Corner of South Water street and Michigan Avenue, Jn20 Reynolds's.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES—FOR sale by SAWYER PALMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, 76 Lake Street. Jn20

500 BOXES STAR CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. Jn20 Barrel to E. Kirk's block, 99 South Water st.

10 CANS NEW FIGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. Jn20

150 BXS NEW CROP M. R. & LAYER RAISINS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. Jn20

Wanted.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW Lady, to assist in attending to take care of children, or a Housekeeper in quite a small family. Address G. P., Box 1257. Jn4-3w

CASH!—A SITUATION AS CASHIER, Book-keeper or Salesman, wanted in Chicago, by a young man who has had considerable experience in the business. Letters prepaid, addressed to Box 187, Post Office, will meet with attention. jn8-w-189

WANTED—BLANCHARD'S NEWSHEET MAP OF MISSOURI AND KANSAS is now ready, and will afford profitable employment to those who wish to engage in it. For terms address or apply to RUFUS BLANCHARD, Jn4 53 Lasalle st., Chicago.

WANTED—EASTERN BANK NOTES, at a premium. Also, Notes of Solvent Banks of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and Uncurrent Money purchased by C. M. BECKWITH, de

The Book Trade.

Magazines for 1858,

AT CARNES & WILSON'S, NO. 134 LAKE street.

AMERICAN.

Atlantic, Leslie's Gazette, Harpers', Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Eclectic, Lady's Book, Graham's, Ladies' National, Ladies' Repository, Methodist, National, Mrs. Stephens', Horticulturist, Dollar's Dollar, Hunt's Merchants, Living Age.

ENGLISH.

The British Quarterlies and Blackwood, Dickens' Household Words, Chambers' Journal, Paxton's Botanical, The Irish Penny Magazine, Illustrated London Magazine, Gentleman's Dublin University, Architect and Mechanics', Notes and Queries, Revue des deux Mondes, Art Journal, and Punch.

CARNES & WILSON will supply the above, as well as other English, French and American Periodicals, at the publishers' rates, and deliver them faithfully to any part of the city, or forward them by mail to any part of the country. 365

Removal!

D. B. COOKE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to the basement of their new Store in PORTLAND BLOCK, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. de21

D. B. Cooke & Co.,

AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, PORTLAND BLOCK, corner Dearborn and Washington streets, would ask the attention of those seeking Holiday Gifts, to their extensive stock of

PRESENTATION BOOKS,

Embracing the choicest editions of the Poets, Novelists and standard Authors. Their stock is new and fresh, having been recently purchased since the burning of the Lake street Store. Call on D. B. COOKE & CO.

Portland Block. de21

GRAND OPENING OF

D. B. Cooke & Co's New Bookstore,

PORTLAND BLOCK,

CORNER OF DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON STS.,

On Wednesday, Dec. 23d, 1857.

THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Holiday Gift Books,

CHOICE EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Standard Library Works,

Bibles, Prayer Books and Juvenile Books,

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

Among the most prominent of the Books for this season, are:

WORLD-NOTED WOMEN.
POETICAL WORKS OF W. CULLEN BRYANT.
COURT OF NAPOLEON. New Edition; with fine Steel Engravings.
THE BRESDEN GALLERY. Quarto.
THE BERLIN GALLERY. Quarto.
THE MUNICH GALLERY.

Elegant Editions of

IRVING'S WORKS. Fifteen Volumes.
COOPER'S WORKS.
ADDISON'S WORKS.
GOLDSMITH'S WORKS.
IRVAYNE'S WORKS.
FIELDING'S WORKS.
LAMB'S WORKS.
GREY'S ELEGY.
KNICKERBOCKER GALLERY.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

IF in search of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, should call and examine our stock, which is very complete, and prices will be found lower than anywhere else in the city.

Our stock is new and fresh, having been purchased since the burning of our Lake street Store,

AT "Panic Prices."

D. B. COOKE & CO.,

Portland Block Bookstore, cor. Dearborn & Washington sts. de21-2w adv Near the Post Office.

ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

PUBLISHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

Fall and Holiday Sales of '57-8.

Large Octavo Illustrated Series.

ADAMS (Rev. William.)—Sacred Allegories. Illustrated by Darley. With Adams' Life, and Sacred engravings, executed by Messrs. Whitney & Doolyin.

BURNS (Robert.)—The Complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Allan Cunningham. With a Glossary. This is the only large type edition of Burns ever published. Elegantly illustrated with steel engravings, from original designs by Darley.

CAMPBELL.—The Complete Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell. Illustrated. 8vo. Splendidly illustrated with Steel engravings.

GOLDSMITH (Macaulay.)—The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith, M. B. With a Life by Thomas Babington Macaulay. Elegantly illustrated with eleven fine engravings.

HEBER (Lord Bishop.)—The Poetical Works of Rev. Reginald Heber, D. D. With an introduction by the Rev. A. De Wette Howe, D. D. Elegantly illustrated by ten fine engravings, from original designs by Gilbert.

HART.—The Female Prose Writers of America, with Biographical Notices and Specimens of their Writings. By John S. Hart, L. L. D. Elegantly illustrated with portraits in the first style of art, from original drawings.

KEBLE.—The Christian Year. Thoughts in Verse, for the Sundays and Holidays Throughout the Year. As performed at the Burning of the Lake street Store. Call on D. B. COOKE & CO.,

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Portland Block. de21

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. TRUSTEE'S SALE.
COUNTY OF COOK. }

WHEREAS, ON THE THIRTIETH day of June, A. D. 1866, Robert L. Dunlap of Chicago, in said county, executed his promissory note for the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars, payable to Eldridge B. Mansur, or order, three months after the date thereof, with interest from its maturity at the rate of ten per centper annum; and whereas the said Dunlap did on the same day, to secure the payment of the said note, by a certain deed of trust, conveyed in the Recorder's office of said county in Book 337 of Deeds, page 265, convey in trust, the hereinafter described premises, following, viz: a certain lot in Block 1 of Dunlap's Addition to Chicago, and bounded as follows, to wit: commencing at a point on the north line of Chicago Avenue one hundred and one 10-100 feet east of the south west corner of said block three, thence running east on the south line of said block six and twenty 100 feet, thence parallel with La Salle street one hundred seventeen 15-100 feet to a point ten feet alley, thence west parallel with Chicago Avenue twenty-six feet, thence north parallel with La Salle street one hundred and seventeen 15-100 feet to the place of beginning, together with all the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note—

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by said deed trustee in the matter aforesaid, having been made to him by said Manning (he being the legal holder of said note, with, in pursuance of the powers by the said deed of trust vested in the undersigned, on the twenty-sixth day of January present, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House and City Hall, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the property and premises, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Dunlap therein.

EUGENE M. MANNING, Trustee.
Chicago, January 7th, 1867.—jal-11d27

WHEREAS THE FIRM OF BENSON & KINGSBURY have failed to pay a certain certificate of deposit, or obligation, made by them, dated Sept. 4th, 1857, payable to the order of Wm. Swift, Esq., or bearer, for the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with interest at ten per cent, per annum, which certificate has been endorsed to and is now held and owned by me, together with the collateral security hereinafter mentioned. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, or cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on Saturday, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described property, pledged as security for the payment of said certificate, viz: full of the Bank of the Republic, and Central Bank, of East Brownville, State Iowa, to the amount of nine thousand dollars.

JOHN BIRCH KING.

Master's Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County, }
In Chancery.

Conrad Hoffmeyer, by Henry Rosenberg, his guardian, vs. William M. Ahlvers, Henry W. Ahlvers, Henry F. Ahlvers, Frederick Ahlvers, Ferdinand Langenlecy, and Rudolph Langenbeck.—For Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Frost, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Ills., will, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of the said George F. Rumsey, at Sixteen (16) per cent. per annum from the first day of June, A. D. 1857, and the north-west quarter of Section thirty-two (32), in Township number forty (40), north of Range twelve (12), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois. Terms of sale, will be one-fourth cash on the day of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in three equal annual installments, payable in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest at per cent. per annum, payable annually, deferred installments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the premises sold.

L. C. PAINE FREST,
Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 7, 1858.—ja8-3w

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS JACOB RADER AND Rachel Rader, by mortgage dated the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1851, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in the state of Illinois, on the 14th day of June, 1851, in Book 57 of Deeds, page 265, convey to the undersigned the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes of even date with said mortgage and hereinafter described, and all monies to be paid by the said Jacob and Rudolf Bader's four promissory notes, each bearing date the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1851, and payable to the order of the undersigned in manner and at the times following, to-wit: one note for the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1851; one note for the sum of two hundred dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1852; one note for the sum of two hundred and seventy-three dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1853; and one note for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1854; all of which said notes are to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

And whereas it was and is provided in said mortgage, that if default should be made in the payment of either of the said promissory notes above mentioned, or any part of the said principal and interest secured by said notes should remain unpaid after the same became payable, and the undersigned, legal holder of the said notes and all right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said premises, should on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1858, at the north door of the City Hall, in the city of Chicago, (or days before the day of such sale,) at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the time mentioned in such notice,

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the first of said promissory notes above described, to-wit: the one for two hundred and seventy dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1851, for the said note of six thousand dollars, and the interest thereon, and the whole of said mortgage is now due and payable.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me by the said mortgage, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the following described lands and premises hereinafter described, to-wit: Lot number seven (7) in Block number one (1) in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit: All of the south east quarter of the south-east quarter of fractional section number thirty-three (33), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian, situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and also the following described lands and premises, to-wit: Lots number one (1) and two (2), in Block number forty (40), in Canal Trustees' Addition to Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and all the estate, interest, title and equity or redemption of said Samuel A. Ford, Mrs. Sarah Ford, Christian H. Whitley and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Whitley, in and to the said premises.

Chicago, December 7th, A. D. 1857.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN,
HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS AUGUSTINE CHESTER AND Harriet N., his wife did, on the first day of November, A. D. 1855, make, execute and deliver to Thomas Kennedy a mortgage of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes of even date with said mortgage, the one of them for the sum of one thousand dollars, payable one year from the day of date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, and the other of them for the sum of one thousand dollars, payable two years from the day of date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, State of Illinois, in Book 31 of mortgages on page 104 &c.

And whereas it is provided in said by said mortgage, that if default should be made in the payment of the said notes, or either of them, or any part thereof, according to the said promissory notes above mentioned, or any part thereof, or the legal interest thereon, that then the whole of the said principal sum of money remaining unpaid, and said mortgage should become due and payable, and the said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns, or legal owners the said premises, should authorize any attorney of any court of record within the United States to appear for him, and after one or more declarations filed, to confess judgment for the said principal sum of money remaining unpaid on said mortgage, and all interest that may have accrued thereon, together with the costs of suit, and to release all errors which may intervene in the proceedings upon such judgment, and to consent that immediate execution may issue thereon, and to waive the issuing and service of writ of inquiry of the assessment of damages on such judgment, and to release all right of appeal from such judgment, and to waive the benefit of any law which may be now in force exempting property from sale on execution, and to authorize and empower